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TRIBAL WELFARE IN ANDHRA PRADESH

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The total population of Scheduled tribes in India is 19.1 millions. During the Second Five-Year Plan period the Government of India propose to spend 47 crores on the welfare of the tribes. The schemes include the improvement of communications in tribal areas, medical and public health facilities, education, water supply, housing and rehabilitation of wandering tribesmen. The welfare programmes are based on a respect and an understanding of tribal culture and traditions.

The tribal population in Andhra Pradesh is more than 8 lakhs. It is scattered over the hilly and jungle tracts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, Kurnool, Guntur, Nellore, Chittoor, Anantapur, Adilabad, Khammam, Warangal, Mahbubnagar and Karimnagar districts.

In their Second Five Year Plan, the Government of Andhra Pradesh have earmarked Rs. 2.47 crores for tribal welfare. Out of this amount Rs. 181.25 lakhs will be spent in the Andhra region and Rs. 19.27 lakhs in the Telangana region. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs for the Andhra region and Rs. 30 lakhs for the Telangana region has been sanctioned for Centrally-sponsored Schemes.

In order to understand and appreciate the schemes launched for the welfare of the tribes, it will be of help to know something about the beneficiaries and the conditions in which they live.

ACC NO 1269

The Tribes of Andhra Pradesh

The forest-clad mountain tracts of the East Godavari and Visakhapatnam districts of Andhra Pradesh, over 6,000 square miles in area, constitute the main tribal area of the State, with some twenty tribes speaking either Dravidian or Mundari dialects. These tribes are, on the whole, more picturesque, better organised more given to dance and music and economically and technologically better equipped than the tribes further south in Peninsular India.

THE SAVARAS:

This tribe is found not only in the Visakhapatnam Agency but also in the neighbouring areas of Orissa. The Savara country with the lofty hills, darting mountain streams and deep gaping valleys is very picturesque, the terraced rice fields adding to its beauty. The Savaras are remarkable irrigation engineers; they have ingeniously constructed bunds on mountain streams to water their fields. They have a primitive sense of village planning, for their houses are aligned in parallel rows which reflect orderliness. The Savaras are believed to be the descendants of the Sabaras referred to in the Aitareya Brahmana, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. The Telugus are supposed to have driven them to their present habitat. According to the Korni copper plate grant, Kamarnava, the founder of the Kalinga Ganga Dynasty, defeated and killed (at Dantaruva) Sabaraditya, the ruler of the Srikakulam area. Sabaraditya, as the name itself suggests, must have been of the Savara tribe. The wide distribution of the Savaras, references to them in the Vedas and the great Epics and the evidence of war involving them point to

their having had a very important position in ancient India.

THE KHONDS :

Though this tribe is known as Khonds, in official accounts of them, they are referred to as Kui. They are distributed both in Orissa and the Visakhapatnam Agency and are one of the largest of the Dravidian-speaking tribes. The sacrifice of human victims (meriahs)—always outsiders — which they practised as part of their agricultural and war rites made them notorious. This custom was suppressed by strong military action.

THE KOYAS :

These are the southernmost branch in the Godavari valley of the great Gond tribes, characterised by their bison-horn dances and occasional beef-eating. The word 'Koya' means hill-dweller. The tribe is divided into several occupational sub-tribes such as blacksmiths, carpenters, brass workers and basket-makers.

THE KONDA REDDIS :

This Telugu-speaking tribe shares the hill habitat with the Koyas. A peep into history shows that the Konda Reddis were once a ruling tribe, but worsted time and again, they became reconciled to the hills and valleys. Though shorn of all glory, they retain some of the noble qualities of their aristocratic past. Their mode of life is almost the same as that of the Koyas except in the matter of beef-eating, widow marriage and other indices of Hinduisation. They are, however, much better farmers than the Koyas and more self reliant.

THE CHENCHUS :

The Chenchus of the Nallamalais are one of the largest of the food-gathering tribes. They are the hill

section of what was once a numerous aboriginal stock which included also the Yenadis, now one of the backward castes of Andhra Pradesh and formerly listed among the criminal tribes. The whole block now covered by the districts of Nalgonda, Mahbubnagar and the hilly tracts of Nellore, Guntur, Krishna and Chittoor was the undisputed territory of the Chenchu-Yenadi tribe before the beginning of the historic age.

When the food-gathering economy of Southern India gave place to the food-producing economy and tribal hordes were transformed into village settlements, the hill Chenchus resisted the change, withdrew themselves from the general stream of innovations and clung tenaciously to their digging stick and the chase. The displaced Chenchu became the Yenadi, now widely distributed, with cultural and social contacts at several points with the progressive Andhras.

The Chenchus generally are a very peaceful and inoffensive people living on roots, wild game, fish etc., and occasionally cultivating small patches of millet. But the Chenchus of the hilly area, who had their rights in the forests severely curtailed by the forest regulations introduced about 1881, developed criminality to a high degree and became a menace to travellers, pilgrims and to the villagers in their neighbourhood. The Chenchus are without any tradition of criminality; it was only that they reacted in a spirited way to adverse economic changes which other tribes endured stoically. In spite of the steps that have been taken to improve their situation, the Chenchus are still badly off and very backward. Their only hopes lie in taking to agriculture for which they have not yet demonstrated any real taste. Efforts at settling them in forest colonies have not so far been successful.

Exigencies of existence turned several tribes into professional criminals. The most interesting among the criminal tribes are the Lambadis and the Yerukalas.

LAMBADIS OR BANJARAS :

The Lambadis or Banjaras are noted chiefly for the picturesque dress their women-folk wear with a good deal of cheap adornment. Cultivation, tending of animals and labour are among their professions.

Their homeland was doubtless in Northern India, probably in Rajputana, and they came into the Deccan as carriers of merchandise at the time of Moghul conquest.

It is said that the names Lambadi and Banjara are derived from "Lavana" (Salt) and Banijar (traders). Their huge caravans of pack bullocks furnished transport for the armies during several centuries of turbulent India. They formed a kind of unofficial commissariat by carrying supplies of grain and cloth from distant areas to the warring armies. It is also recorded that the Lambadis were carrying salt from the coast and grains from inland. The Banjaras carried other goods of commerce, sometimes even the soldiers' baggage. During the transition from pastoral life and life as it itinerant traders to agriculture and other means of livelihood, the Banjaras took to crime too and in some places came to be notified under the Criminal Tribes Act. Now the Act has been repealed and their criminal tendencies have, to a very great extent, been checked.

The Banjaras are a strong and virile race with tall stature, fair skin and often with light eyes. They are well-versed in the use of arms and used to an unsteady adventurous life. In culture and physical appearance they resemble Mathuras. Their women folk have to this day retained their attractive, colourful and heavy garments. They wear wide skirts in many gay and loud shades of red, orange and blue and are laden with ornaments, the horn bangles, the peculiarly shaped anklets and the gurikis. Banjara women are seldom found to be sickly or gloomy. They are hard working, strong and always bold and cheerful. They sing quite gaily and dance prettily. The songs are in their own language and mostly in praise of Krishna.

They have no settled homes and lead a wandering life and always live in groups of their own which they call "Tanda". They do not mix with other communities. Each band is under a hereditary leader styled as Naik to whom implicit obedience is given by them. They have retained their language and have, therefore, been classed as a separate tribe. It has been observed that they are good with their cattle. On the Amrabad Plateau in Mahbubnagar district they actually breed a special variety locally known as Amrabad breed.

The Banjara girls are not usually married under 12 years of age. One is forbidden to marry outside his or her sub-caste or inside the section to which he or she belongs: a Banjara cannot marry a woman belonging to his mother's section, maternal or paternal grandfather's or great-grandfather's section.

Married people are cremated after death, while the unmarried are buried.

Warangal district has a large Lambadi population and Mahbubabad taluq of Warangal district is thickly populated with them.

YERUKALAS :

The Yerukalas or Koravas have their own language often mixed with the language of the area they live in. They are reputed to be sooth-sayers and also practise trade in drugs and basket-weaving. Some also live by begging. There are certain peculiarities in the names of Yerukalas. The men are called "Punjus" and women "Pettas". These are Telugu words for "cock" and "hen".

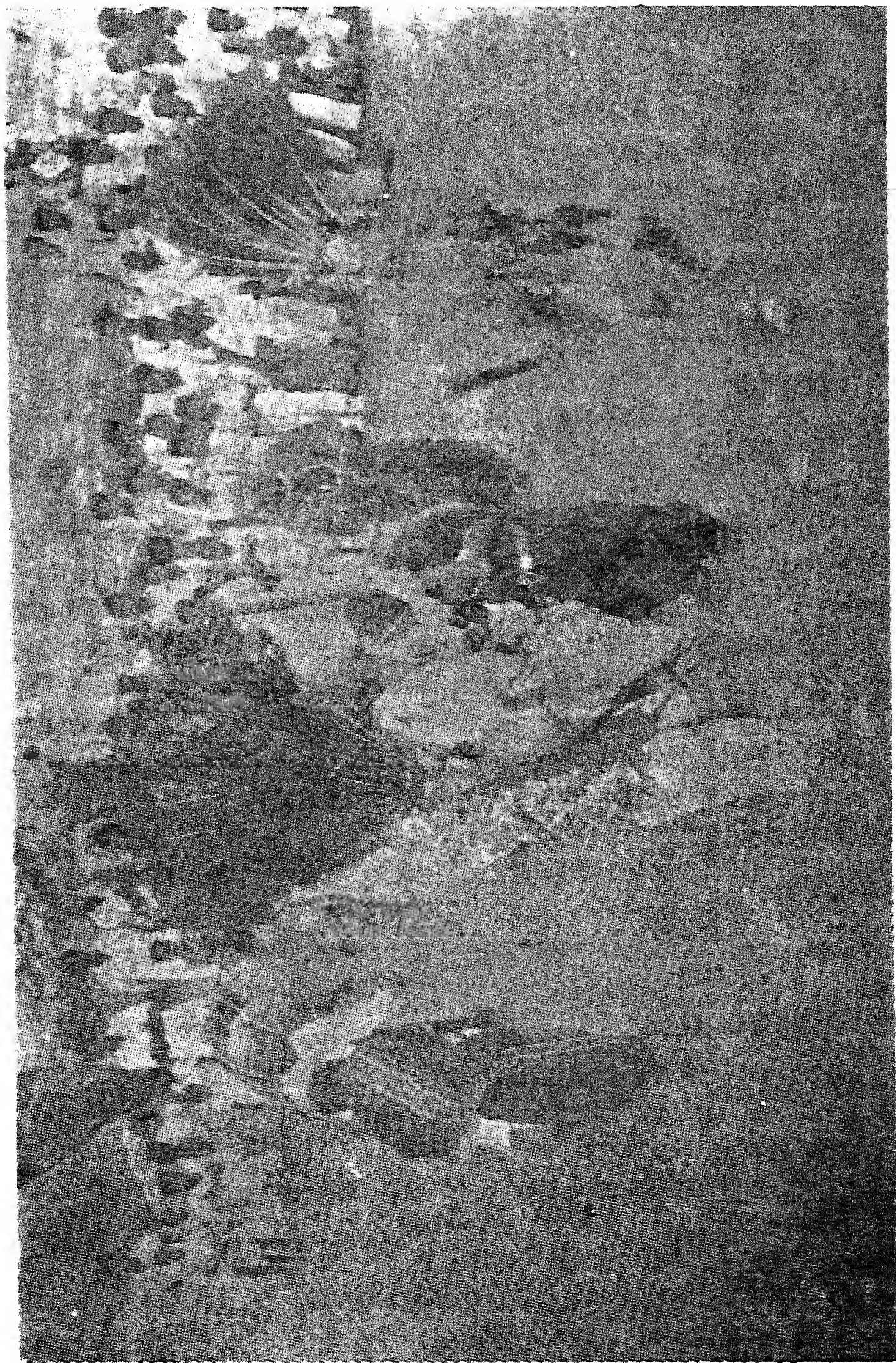
The Koravas were once a prosperous people engaged in trade on pack cattle, their sub-sections being named after the commodity they traded on. Their profession gave them intimate knowledge of places and peoples. Their expert knowledge was availed of by the rulers of the day who employed the Koravas as a kind of intelligence corps. When the Koravas lost their traditional occupations, they took to organized thieving which they developed into a fine art.

THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

The Second Five-Year Plan aims at developing the Scheduled areas by laying roads, provision of irrigation facilities, colonization, soil conservation, drinking water-supply, improved methods of agriculture, etc. Ameliorative measures like provision of education facilities, medical aid, anti-malaria operations, Co-operative schemes and starting of Finance and Marketing corporations are also undertaken. The Schemes have been described region-wise for clarity, viz., former Andhra and Telangana. Let us take the Andhra region first.

The following are the provisions under different heads :—

	Rupees in lakhs.
Education	19.61
Agriculture	7.65
Chenchus	3.46
Animal Husbandary	3.42
Cottage Industries	1.89
Medical	7.14
Communications	38.46
Public Health	28.63
Village Roads	.95
Rural Water Supply	6.27
Aid to Voluntary Agencies	1.90
Irrigation	7.91
Land Colonization	12.27
Minor Irrigation	3.80
Fisheries	0.17
Financing and Marketing Corporation	9.50
Radios	0.52
Administration	8.43
Soil Conservation	4.75
Tribal Cultural Research Institute	1.90
Araku Valley	4.75
Co-operation	2.78
Women's Welfare	5.09
TOTAL	181.25



A typical Gond dance.

Some of the important schemes are described below :—

EDUCATION :

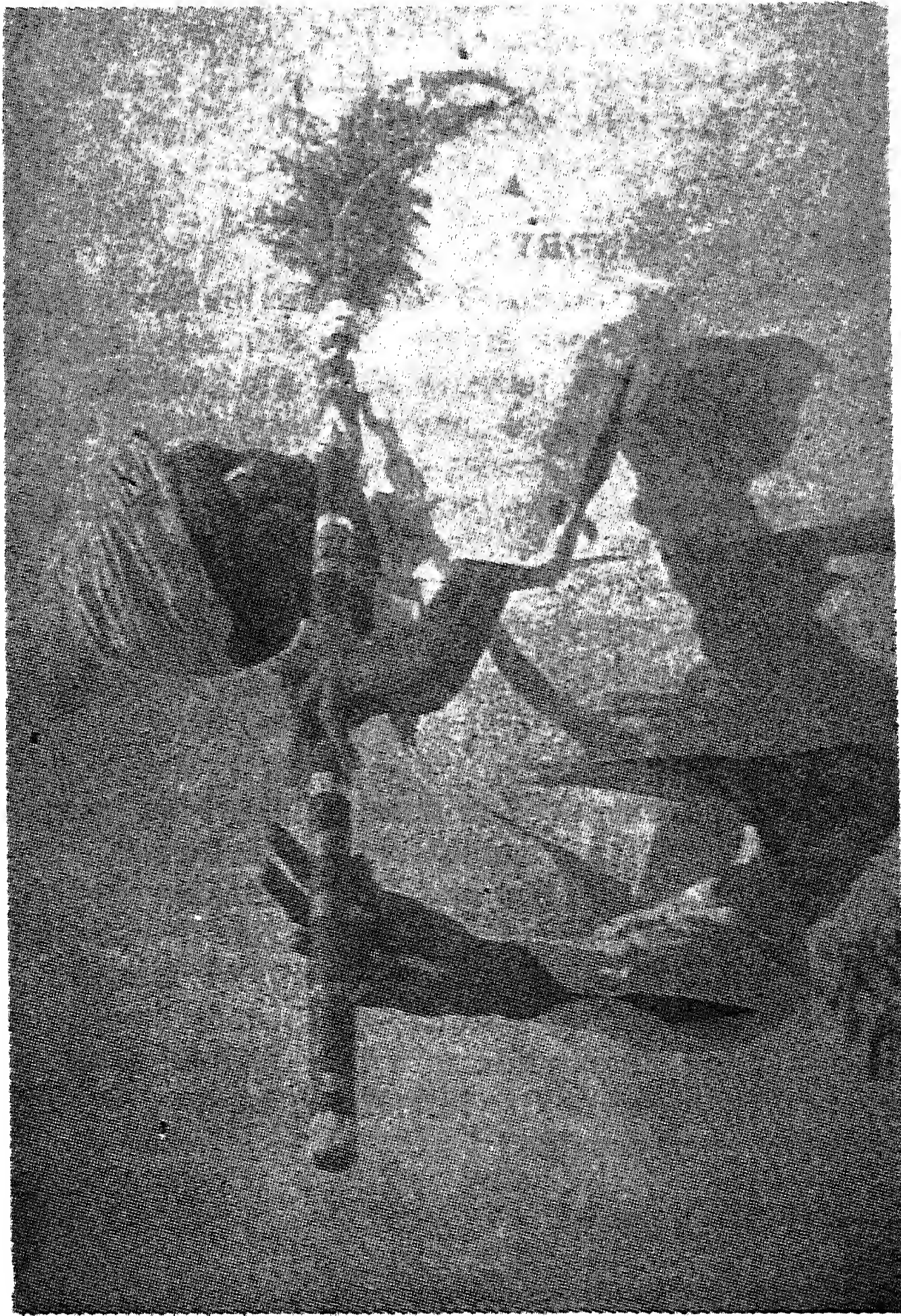
There are at present four Secondary Schools and 392 Elementary Schools in the Scheduled areas of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East and West Godavari districts and 19 Elementary Schools for the Chenchus in the Nallamalais in Kurnool district. There are approximately 63,000 school-going children, but the existing schools are catering to the needs of only 19,500. It is, therefore, proposed to open 50 new elementary schools during the Second Plan period. This is likely to benefit another 3,000 pupils at the end of the Second Plan period. One basic school and one higher grade training school for giving training to teachers in Basic Education are also proposed to be opened. Twenty-two additional boarding grants are proposed to be given to the existing subsidized hostels and, in addition, the existing number of Government hostels, which number 11, will be increased by two—one in East Godavari and the other in Visakhapatnam. The children studying in the various educational institutions will be supplied with clothing and also given book allowances. One District Educational Officer with staff and a jeep will be provided to ensure effective control.

The total provision under this head is Rs. 19.61 lakhs.

AGRICULTURE :

Although the Scheduled areas in the State are an undulated terrain with high hill ranges, the possibilities of developing agriculture are great. The tribes resort to 'Podu' cultivation and need to be educated on improved methods of cultivation. It is proposed to appoint one District Agricultural Officer with 8 Demonstration Units under him for training demonstration Maistries in improved methods of Agriculture.

Three Pilot Farms will also be opened. The total Plan provision for these schemes is Rs. 7.65 lakhs.



A Pardhan with his feathered flute.

UPLIFT OF CHENCHUS :

In the Second Plan, a comprehensive scheme has been drawn up to provide the Chenchus with one more school with a hostel at Dornal, Anti-Malarial operations, a hospital at Pedamantraia on the Eastern side of the Nallamalai Hills and a Co-operative Society at Dornal. Two Radio sets and two Women Welfare Centres have also been provided for. The total plan provision for these is Rs. 3.46 lakhs.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY :

The livestock proposed to be distributed is Breeding Bulls 17; Female stock 20; Poultry 820; and sheep 1,000. A touring Billet, 5 Veterinary First Aid Centres, 2 Minor Veterinary Dispensaries, one hatchery, Cream separator machine, Poultry appliances and one cattle Farm at Chintapalli are proposed. The total cost is estimated at Rs. 3.42 lakhs.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES :

It is proposed to train the Tribals in Bamboo and Rattan Basket making and Mat-weaving, as raw materials are available in plenty in these areas. Provision has also been made to train them, in tanning. The Plan provision is Rs. 1.89 lakhs. Fifteen candidates will be trained each year at one centre in Bamboo and Rattan Basket making and mat-weaving. Stipend to trainees at Rs. 20 each will be given. After training, the trainees will be granted a subsidy of Rs. 100 in order to enable them to start an independent living. 40 candidates will be trained each year in tanning. A stipend of Rs. 15 and a subsidy of Rs. 250 per head have been provided for.

COMMUNICATIONS :

In the Scheduled areas, lack of communications is the greatest handicap. The hillmen have to go to distant shandies and marketing places by foot-paths and carry the commodities as head loads or on pack horses. The forest resources cannot be readily tapped and forest produce and

minerals do not easily find their way to the plains for want of proper communications.

During the First Plan period, a length of 58 miles and 3 furlongs of roads involving an expenditure of Rs. 32.65 lakhs was completed. To establish a proper net-work of communications fit for all weather traffic, it is estimated that 400 miles of new formation, 105 miles of upgrading, 100 bridges and 1,600 culverts will be necessary. However, within the provision of Rs. 38.46 lakhs in the Second Plan, it is possible to take up the formation of only 25 miles of new roads, in addition to putting into execution the works approved during the First Plan. Out of the 12 works for which grant-in-aid was given during the First Plan, three were completed by 1955-56 and the remaining nine will have to be continued during the Second Plan period.

The following is the list of road works to be executed :—

	(Rs. in Lakhs.)
1. Formation of Roads from Lammasing to G. Madugole. 7 miles	5.00
2. Forming a fair weather road from Paderu to Sujanakota. 9 miles	4.40
3. Forming a fair weather road from Paderu to Orissa border (via) Hukumpeta and Kinchumanda. 12-4 miles	4.00
4. Forming a road from Gudem to Dharakonda (via) Lankapakala with major bridges. 12-4 miles	7.00
5. Forming Minimalur Ghat Road from M. 20/1 of Anakapalli Madgole Road to Paderu cost of bridges.	2.50
6. Forming a road from Pedavalasa to Katragedda. 3-4 miles	2.50
7. Forming a road from Sujanakota to Duduma. 0-4 miles	0.70
8. Forming a road from Kurupam to Mula-gedu. 1-4 miles	0.70

9.	Forming a fair weather road from Addathigala to Ramavaram. 10-00 miles ...	6.00
10.	Forming a road from Seethampalli to Addathigala and thence to Cheruvukommupalem, cost of bridges.	2.00
11.	Forming a road from Rampachodavaram to Bhadrachalam (via) Maredumilli and Lakka-varam excluding Chintur to Maredumilli ...	2.47
12.	Forming road from Kunavaram to Pochava-ram (via) Ippur.	0.60
13.	Forming a road from 22/0 of Rajamundry Maredumilli road to 26/0 of Samalkota Gokavaram Road.	0.50
14.	Forming four village roads : (a) Chodavaram V.R. (b) Kasinagaram V.R. (c) Progallapalli V.R. (d) Tripurapentavidu V.R.	0.40
15.	Forming a road from Gangavaram to join M.D.R. No. 6 in Rajahmundry Taluk (via) Nellipudi Road to Borra caves — Road from Paderu to Lothugedda and from Lammasingi to Lothugedda.	0.50
		<hr/> Rs. 38.46 <hr/>

VILLAGE APPROACH ROADS :

The construction of village approach roads and repairs to the existing roads in villages are an immediate necessity for the improvement of Scheduled Areas. The Agents to Government execute these small road works. An amount of Rs. 0.95 lakhs has been provided for this in the Second Five-Year Plan.

MEDICAL :

There are at present six hospitals with 46 beds, fifteen dispensaries and two mobile or itinerating units. It is proposed to improve the dispensaries and hospitals at Polavaram, Jeelugumilli and Araku and to convert the



A Banjara girl.

dispensary at G. Mudugole. Provision has also been made for opening dispensaries at Sujanakota and Seethampeta. It is proposed to open a hospital at Elwinpeta and a Government dispensary at G. Mudugole. Besides these, mobile medical units at Araku, Elwinpeta, Nugur, Salur, Seethampeta and Polavaram to give adequate medical facilities to the tribals are also proposed. Provision made in the Second Five-Year Plan is Rs. 7.14 lakhs under this head.

PUBLIC HEALTH:

Malaria is highly prevalent in the whole of the Scheduled area and the hill tribes are subject to frequent attacks of this fever resulting in an anaemic condition.

Added to malnutrition. Yaws disease in some parts of the area is undermining their health and taking a heavy toll. The following schemes to improve the health and hygiene of the Scheduled Tribes will be implemented :

(a) **Anti-Malarial Operation :** Sixteen Anti-Malarial schemes covering an area of 2,935 square miles providing protection to 2,15,104 population are being carried out at present. It is proposed to extend Anti-Malarial operations to 1,378 more villages of the Agency Areas during the Second Plan period at a cost of Rs. 24.00 lakhs.

(b) **Anti-Yaws Campaign :** The schemes are in operation in Nagur and Bhadrachalam taluqs of East Godavari district from 10-12-1954. At the end of the First Plan period, Anti-Yaws campaign was completed in Rampachodavaram and Yellavaram taluks of East Godavari, Polavaram taluk of West Godavari district and Gudem taluk of Visakhapatnam district.

It is proposed to extend the measures in Srikakulam district, where the disease is also prevalent, at total cost of Rs. 1.33 lakhs during the Second Plan period.

(c) **Maternity and Child Health Centres and nutrition diseases control :** It is proposed to open two maternity and child health centres, one in Srikakulam district and the other in East Godavari district, during the Second Five-Year Plan period. It is also proposed to give training to the tribal women for conducting deliveries and confinements taking advantage of the UNICEF assistance and through the staff of the above centres. It is also proposed to distribute Milk and Vitamin Supplements through the above centres. A provision of Rs. 28.63 lakhs has been made in the Second Plan for Public Health Scheme.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY :

150 wells are proposed to be dug during the Second Plan period at a cost of Rs. 6.27 lakhs at the rate of 30 wells per year.



A Gond from Marlavai, Adilabad district.

DEVELOPMENT OF ARAKU VALLEY :

Araku valley in the Agency tracts of Visakhapatnam district is a narrow strip of land about two miles in width and seven miles in length. It has an altitude of 2,500 to 3,000 feet above main sea level. The Araku Valley Scheme was first sanctioned in 1944, for growing potatoes and vegetables for supply to the Army during the war. When this need ceased, the scheme was switched over to the general development of Agency tracts. The colonization aspect was subsequently dropped and it was decided that the activities of various departments functioning in Araku Valley should be continued as part of the general schemes for the development of the Agency area.

The main objects of the schemes proposed are :

- (1) Eradication of Malaria.
- (2) Protection of the rights of hillmen and improvement of their general condition.
- (3) Importation of plainsmen for colonizing surplus areas ; and
- (4) Improvement of the methods of cultivation and general outlook of the hillmen by bringing them into contact with the plainsmen.

It is proposed to construct quarters for the staff working in the Valley and provide protected water to the township. A provision of Rs. 4.75 lakhs has been made for the scheme in the Second Five-Year Plan.

LAND COLONIZATION :

The hillmen have neither a settled manner of cultivation nor a settled mode of living. Unless their easy habits of cultivation are changed and unless they are settled with facilities to cultivate land, devastation of forests cannot be put down. The Special Officer and his team of experts appointed to draw up a plan of development and amelioration of hill tribes selected 34 suitable places for colonization. Of these, four colonization schemes have been started at Jeelugumilli, Polavaram, Gannavaram and Aminabad to colonize 287 hill tribe families in an area of 2,814 acres in West and East Godavari districts. During the Second Plan period it is proposed to reclaim 6,000 acres and settle 800 families. It is proposed to start the following 4 colonisation schemes at a total cost of Rs. 12.27 lakhs :

1. Tajangi Land Colonisation, Visakhapatnam district — Area to be reclaimed 4,000 Acres
2. Mampakinchvanipalem Land Colonisation, Visakhapatnam district — Area to be reclaimed. 700



Chenhus.

- | | | |
|--|-----|----|
| 3. Gujjumamidivalasa Land Colonisation.
East Godavari district — Area to be re-
claimed. | 700 | .. |
| 4. Kuddapalli Land Colonisation, Srikaku-
lam district — Area to be reclaimed. | 500 | .. |

IRRIGATION :

The Scheduled Areas are covered with forest of varying density, where large extents of land are cultivable. The average rain-fall is about 59 to 60 inches per annum. This water can easily be harnessed for irrigation in the areas. Twelve schemes which are designed to irrigate 2,750 acres of land at a cost of Rs. 7.91 lakhs, will be taken up during the Second Plan period.

The following are the schemes to be taken up :

- (1) Reservoir across the Tajangigedda;
- (2) Formation of an Irrigation tank at M. 4/0 at Bridlepath near Nandiguda village;
- (3) Formation of Irrigation tank at M. 2/0 to 2/2 of Bridlepath near Madugole village;
- (4) Formation of Irrigation tank at M. 4/54 of Bridlepath near Chimpi village;
- (5) Construction of Anicut across the Tajangigedda;
- (6) Construction of Anicut across the Chinnagedda;
- (7) Construction of Anicut across the Utlakalva;
- (8) Repairs to the Pamanaur tank;
- (9) Reservoir across the Kolivara tank;
- (10) Improvements and repairs to the Kondapalli tank;
- (11) Restoration of the Chinamidisaleru tank;
- (12) Construction of Anicut across the Pullangivagu (Matsalavadapadu tank).

MINOR IRRIGATION :

It is proposed to repair 26 Minor Irrigation sources in the Scheduled areas of the East Godavari district at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.80 lakhs. These tanks, when repaired, will facilitate irrigation of 1,305 acres.

FISHERIES :

It is proposed to distribute fingerlings to the tribals to supplement their food. In the Agency areas, there are some tanks and there is scope for improving pisciculture. So, it is proposed to spend Rs. 0.17 lakhs for the improvement of pisciculture during the Second Plan period.

RADIOS :

During the Second Plan period, it is proposed to instal 115 Radio sets at a total cost of Rs. 0.52 lakhs. Two Radio sets will be installed in the Chenchu area of Kur-nool district.

THE ANDHRA SCHEDULED TRIBES CO-OPERATIVE FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION :

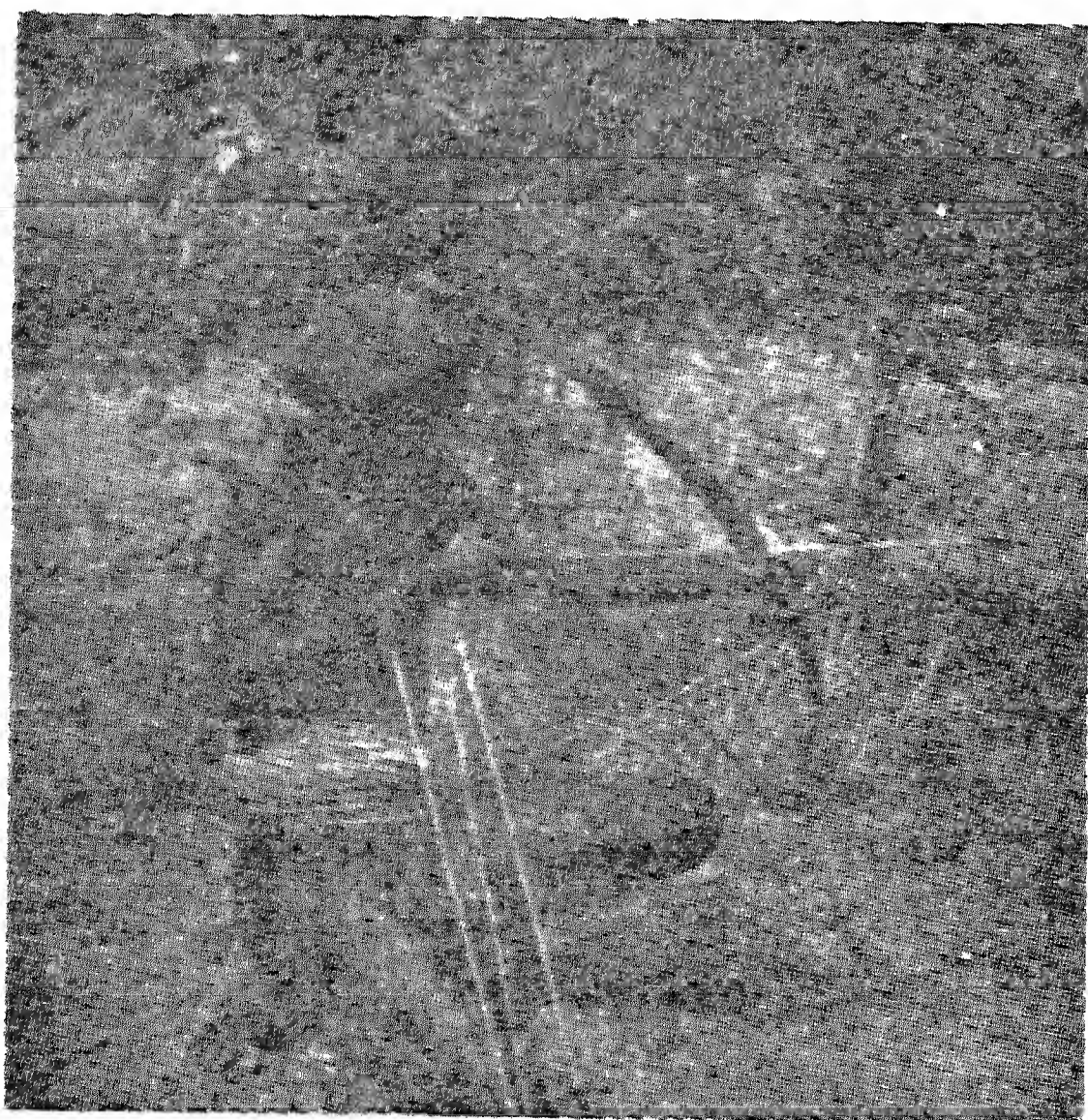
The object of the Corporation is to prevent the exploitation of the tribal people by the plainsmen, to provide them credit facilities, to procure and supply their requirements and to arrange for the marketing of their produce. The State Government have taken up two centres, one at Narsipatam in Visakhapatnam district and the other at Kurupam in Srikakulam district. Each of these two centres has 3 depots, which are located at, 1. Krishnadevipeta; 2. Veeraghatam and 3. Seethampeta in Srikakulam district.

In 1955, the State Government sanctioned the setting up of the Corporation with headquarters at Visakhapatnam. The Corporation was registered under the Companies Act. The Government of India sanctioned an amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs for the construction of godowns and garages and for the purchase of 4 lorries and 2 jeeps as a preliminary step for starting the Corporation.

An amount of Rs. 9.50 lakhs has been provided for the Corporation in the Second Five-Year Plan.

SOIL CONSERVATION :

The practice of Podu or shift cultivation by the Tribals is accelerating the depletion of the soil. The hill slopes



Chenchu bowman.

in the Machkund catchment area have become bald, and fertile soil is carried away by the hill streams. The total cost of soil conservation schemes is Rs. 55,00,000. An amount of Rs. 4.75 lakhs has been provided in the Plan for Agency areas and the remaining amount has been provided in the General Sector Plan.

AID TO VOLUNTARY AGENCIES :

A provision of Rs. 1.90 lakhs in the Second Five-Year Plan originally intended for non-official organisations, is being diverted for the construction of buildings for the hostels run for the tribal pupils in the Agency areas. This has been done as non-official agencies had not put up any concrete proposals to deserve the aid.

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE :

It is proposed to start a Cultural Research Institute to



Lambadi women.

study the pattern of life and civilisation of the Scheduled Tribes at a total cost of Rs. 1.90 lakhs.

CO-OPERATION :

A provision of Rs. 2.78 lakhs has been made for providing additional facilities to the Co-operative Societies in Agency areas. The following are the schemes proposed, viz., Development of Atmakur Chenchus Purchase and Sale Society, Development of Kotaramachandrapuram Marketing Co-operative Society in Polavaram, Ananthagiri Agency Co-operative Society, and Gudem Agency Co-operative Society, and additional staff for the Office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Besides this, a provision of Rs. 0.52 lakhs for the organisation of the Purchase

and Sale Society at Dornal, has also been made in the Second Plan for the welfare of Chenchus.

WOMEN'S WELFARE :

There are at present six women Welfare Centres in the Agency, catering to the needs of the tribal women. During the Second Plan period, it is proposed to open 12 more centres. Out of these, two centres are to be located in the Nallamalai Hills of Kurnool district. A provision of Rs. 5.09 lakhs has been made in the Second Plan.

TELANGANA.

The total population of the Scheduled Tribes with Gonds, Chenchus, Koyas, Hill-Reddies, Kolama, Mashuns and Thoties in Telangana region is about 2.99 lakhs and they are found mainly in Adilabad, Khammah, Warangal, Mahbubnagar and Karimnagar districts.

WELFARE ACTIVITIES DURING THE FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

EDUCATION :—

(a) Award of Scholarships :—

The Tribal students who study in the village and primary schools opened by the Department are awarded scholarships at Rs. 2 per head per month for 10 months. During the First Five-Year Plan, 5,463 students were given scholarships at the above rate.

(b) Teacher Training Centres :—

The Department established four teacher training centres in the following districts of the Telangana region, in order to train young tribals as teachers and to post them in the schools opened by the Department.

Marlavai, Adilabad district :	1 Centre;
Ginnadhari, Adilabad district :	1 Centre;
Todvoy, Warangal district :	1 Centre;
Suddimalla, Khammam district :	1 Centre.

The above centres were established from the State funds, before the implementation of the First Five-Year Plan and were continued in the First Five-Year Plan. 60 candidates were trained during the First Plan period.

(c) Primary and Village Schools :—

In order to combat illiteracy among tribals, 69 village and Primary Schools were opened by the Department in the tribal areas and during the First Five-Year Plan, 55 new schools were opened.

Schools for Adults :—

Fifteen schools for adults are opened in the Tribal areas, to remove illiteracy among the adult tribals. During the Five-Year Plan, 6 new adult schools were opened.

Hostels :—

During 1954-55, two hostels, one at Yellandu, Khammam district and the other at Adilabad district were opened, which provide boarding and lodging facilities to the tribal students.

AGRICULTURE :—

(a) Supply of plough Bullocks :—

(b) Supply of Seeds and Implements :—

Most of the tribals are agriculturists by profession, but they do not stick up to their profession for want of plough bullocks which they cannot afford to purchase although they were allotted land (more than 1,50,000 acres) free of cost, but most of them could not bring the assigned land under plough for want of plough bullocks and agricultural implements. Hence, in the interest of the poor tribals, plough-bullocks, seeds and implements are supplied to them free of cost.

1,630 plough-bullocks were given to the 1,294 Tribal families during the First Five-Year Plan.

In addition to plough-bullocks, seeds and implements

were given to 179 tribal families for agricultural purposes during the Plan period.

(c) Demonstration Farm :—

One Demonstration Farm was opened in Adilabad to demonstrate the modern methods of agriculture to the Tribals. This was established before the implementation of the First Five-Year Plan period.

Co-operative Farming :—

One Co-operative Farm was opened at Mananur, Mahbubnagar district to teach and popularise co-operative farming among the tribals. This was opened before the implementation of the First Five-Year Plan and continued during the First Five-Year Plan.

VETERINARY :—

Animal Husbandry Farm :—

One Animal Husbandry Farm was opened in Mananur, Mahbubnagar district, before the First Five-Year Plan. A Veterinary Assistant is in charge of the Farm. He also attends to the animals of the tribals.

Cottage Industries :—

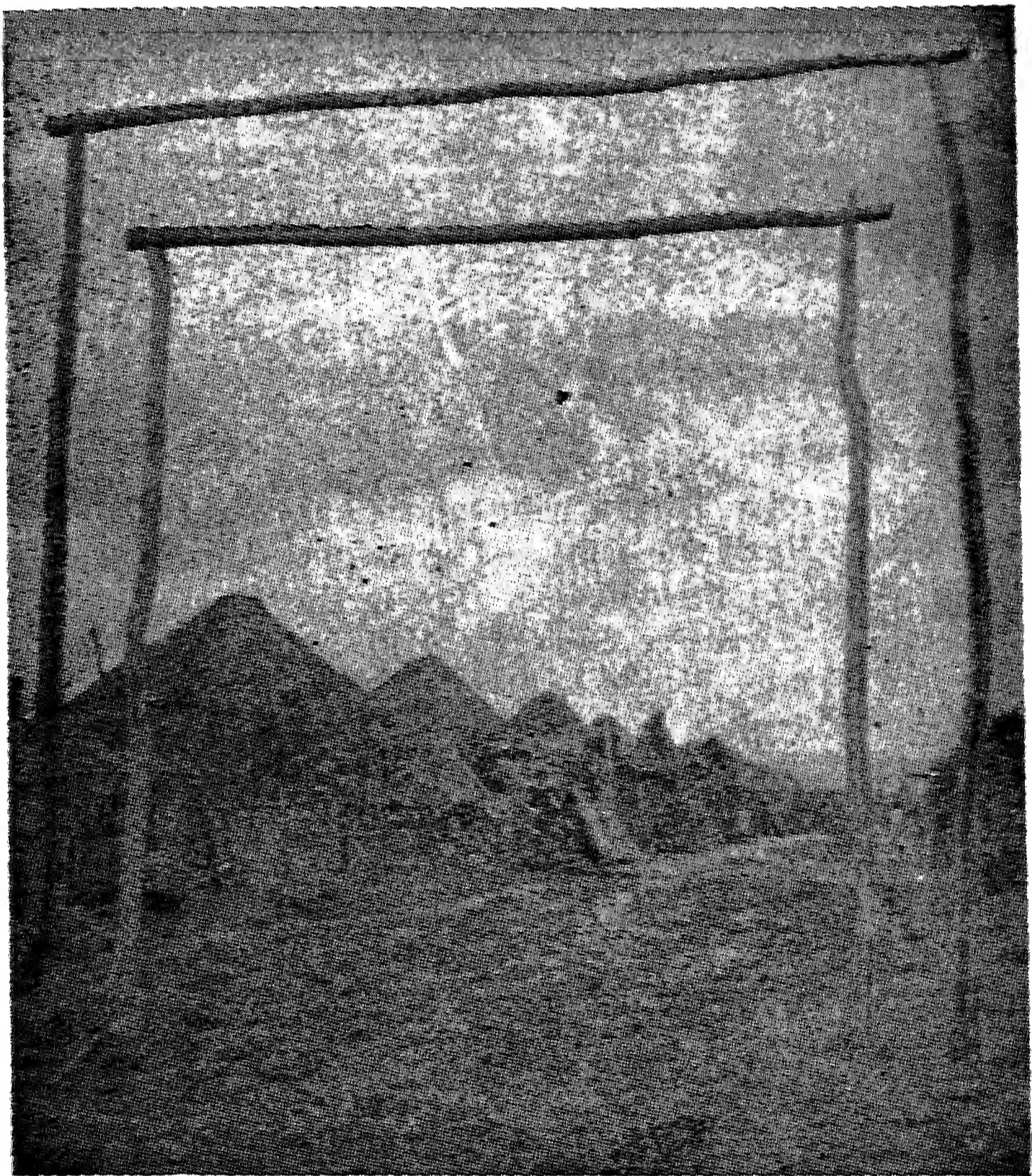
One Sericulture Farm was opened at Ashokanagar, Warangal district during 1953-54, which continued during the subsequent two years of the Plan. The tribals are taught and trained in this industry.

ROADS :—

During 1951-52, one road of 18 miles length was constructed from Mananur to Vatvellapalli, Mahbubnagar district. In the subsequent years, it was repaired and maintained. One road was also repaired and maintained in Marlavai, Adilabad district, during the Plan period.

Medical and Health :—

In the year 1949, two Mobile Medical Units were sanctioned in the tribal areas of Warangal and Khammam dis-



Koya Rehabilitation Centre in Warangal.

tricts. During 1954-55, one Ayurvedic Unit was also opened in Adilabad district to attend to the tribals. These units were supplied with vehicles in First Plan and converted into Mobile Medical Unit. Tropical diseases, such as Malaria, Yaws, etc., which were prevalent in these districts were considerably minimised, due to the efforts of these Units. During the First Plan period, the Units treated 19,074 patients.

In addition to Medical Units, four health units were also opened in the First Five-Year Plan. The Health Inspectors appointed under these Units at Boorgampahad, Mananur, Warangal inoculated and vaccinated the tribals in epidemics. They also disinfected wells to purify the water.

There is a dearth of wells in tribal areas. The tribals have to go to far off places to fetch water, hence 43 new wells were sunk and 39 old wells were repaired during the First Plan period.

Co-operation :—

Co-operative Stores were opened in the tribal areas for the benefit of the tribals. These stores supply commodities of life to the tribals. During the First Five-Year Plan, 16 Co-operative Societies were opened.

Grant-in-aid :—

It has been noticed that each year in summer, the huts of the tribal catch fire and consequently they are rendered homeless. Hence, amounts are sanctioned to the tribals as grant-in-aid to enable them to construct their huts. During the First Five-Year Plan period, 285 persons were given grant-in-aid as emergent relief.

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN FOR TELANGANA.

EDUCATION:—

(a) Award of Scholarships :

The Scheduled Tribes are very backward in education and their poverty does not permit them to send their children to schools. Therefore, as a measure of economic assistance and as well as to persuade the tribals to send their children to schools, scholarships are awarded by the Tribal Welfare Department.

The tribal students studying in the village and the Primary schools opened by this Department, are paid scholarships at Rs. 2/- per head per month for two months.

The tribal students of Higher and Lower Secondary classes are paid Rs. 5/- per head per month for 10 months.

Under the 2nd Five-Year Plan, a total sum of Rs. 2.205 lakhs have been provided for education, and it is expected that 1,100 students of Higher and Lower Secondaries and 8,300 of Primary classes will be benefited by this Scheme, during the Plan period.

The phasing of the grant for 5 years is as follows :—

Total						
1956-61	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	
2.205	.425	.580	.400	.400	.400	

(b) Opening of Hostels :

During the First Five-Year Plan, two hostels for tribal students have been opened in Adilabad and Khammam Districts. During the first three years of the Second Five-Year Plan, three more hostels will be opened in Warangal, Boorgampahad (Khammam District) and Karimnagar Districts. These hostels are of cosmopolitan type in the sense that admission to the students belonging to other castes, is not restricted. In each hostel, accomodation for 25 tribal students is made. The students will be given boarding and lodging facilities free of cost.

The estimated cost of opening one hostel is Rs. 0.144 lakhs and for three hostels Rs. .442 lakhs. The recurring expenditure on one hostel is Rs. 0.86 lakhs; and for three hostels Rs. .774 lakhs for five years. Thus, the total estimated cost of the scheme under this head is Rs. 1.216 lakhs for five years.

Phasing of this amount is as under:—

Total for						
1956-61	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	
1.216	.150	.232	.318	.258	.258	

Schools:—

120 Village and Primary Schools have been established by the Department by the end of the First Five-Year Plan in the Scheduled Areas. These schools have been opened on the pattern most suited to the tribal culture and environment. In addition to these schools 20 more schools, attached to tribal colonies which are proposed to be constructed by the Department, will be opened during Second Plan period. Accommodation for 25 students will be made in each school.

The estimated cost of opening one school is Rs. .02 lakhs and for 20 schools Rs. .400 lakhs. The recurring cost of one school is Rs. .012 lakhs and of 20 schools Rs. .30 lakhs for five years. Thus, the total expenditure on this scheme will amount to Rs. .70 lakhs for five years.

Phasing and targets of the schemes are as follows:—

Total	1956-61	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Targets:	20	1	2	5	5	7
	Schools.	School.	Schools.	Schools.	Schools.	Schools.
Phasing:	.70 Lakhs.	.02	.052	.136	.196	.296

Grant-in-aid to Private Hostels:—

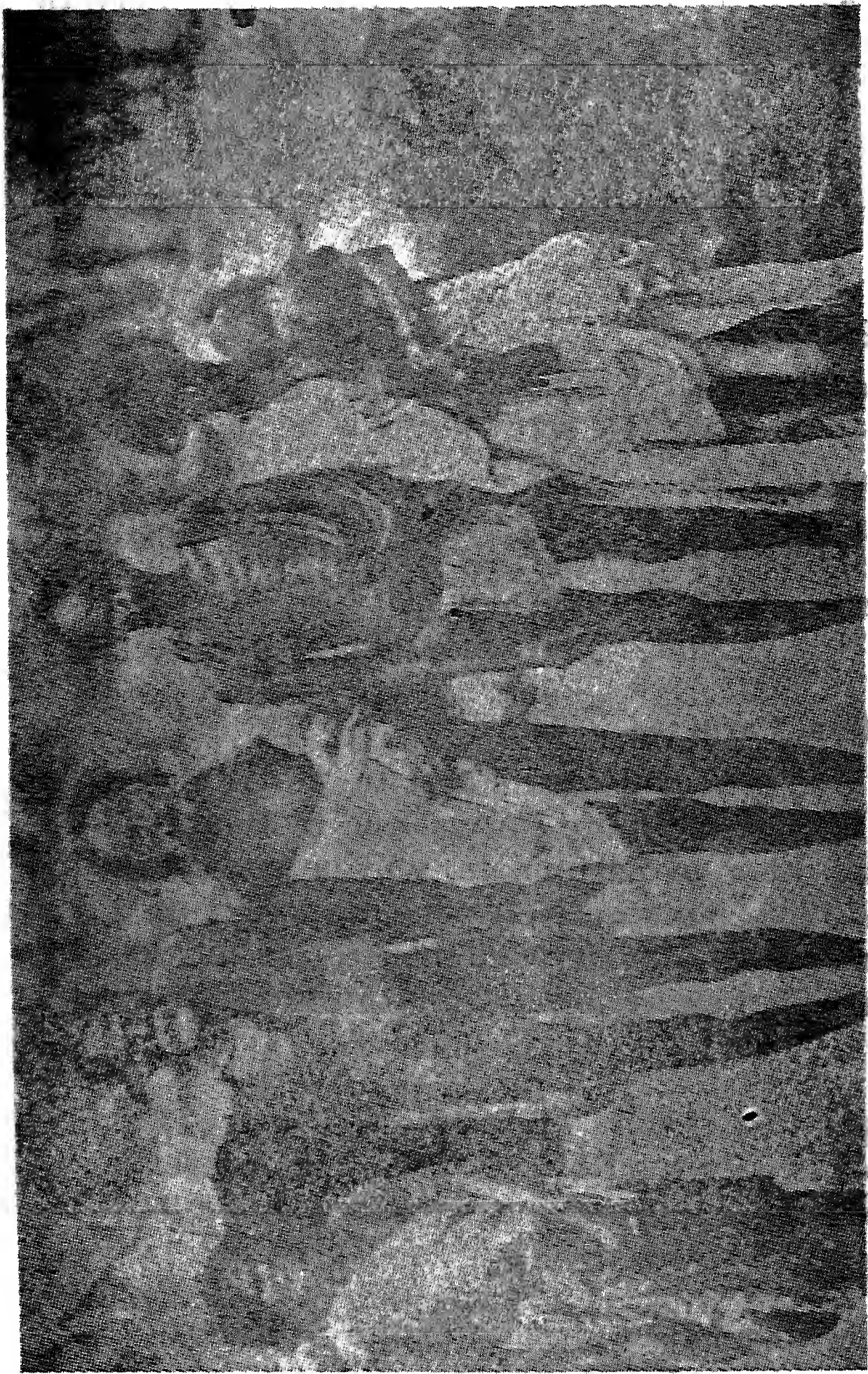
In order to avoid segregation, private hostels will be encouraged to provide accommodation for tribal students in their institutions. Grant-in-aid at the rate of Rs. 25/- per student per month for 10 months will be sanctioned to the private hostels for providing free boarding, lodging and miscellaneous facilities to the tribal boarders.

The following is the phasing and the targets of this Scheme:—

Total	1956-61	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
100 Students.	30	12	16	20	22	
.250 lakhs.	.075	.03	.04	.05	.055	

Agriculture:—

The Majority of the tribal population is agriculturists, but most of the tribal families do not possess any land nor



Yerukulas.

have they plough-bullocks, seeds and implements to stick up to their profession. In order to settle them permanently as agriculturists, sufficient land is being assigned to the tribals. They will be supplied with plough-bullocks, seeds and implements free of cost by the Department. Each deserving family will be supplied with a pair of plough-bullock costing Rs. 300/- at the maximum and seeds and implements at Rs. 50/-.

The phasing and the targets of this scheme is as follows:—

Plough Bullocks:—

Total 1956-61	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
333 pairs	60	83	58	66	66
1.0 lakhs.	.18	.25	.17	.20	.20

Seeds and Implements:—

500 families	70	120	100	100	110
.25 lakhs.	.35	.06	.05	.05	.55

Demonstration Farm :—

There is a demonstration Farm in Adilabad district. In addition to this two more Farms, one in Warangal district and the other in Khammam, will be opened during 1956-57, and 1958-59 respectively. The purpose of the Farm is to demonstrate the modern methods of cultivation and to give practical training to the tribals in the field of Agriculture.

The estimated cost of opening one Farm is Rs. 0.18 lakhs and for two Farms Rs. 0.36 lakhs. The recurring cost of one Farm is Rs. 0.048 and for two Farms is Rs. 0.288 for five years.

The following is the phasing of the Scheme:—

Total 1956-61	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
2 Farms	1 Farm	...	1 Farm	...	...
Rs. .648	.18	.048	.228	.096	.096

Cottage Industries:—

There is a dire need that Tribal artisans should be taught to use modern tools and implements so that they could produce better articles on cheaper rates. They required to be trained adequately in weaving, tanning, carpentry, sewing, and needle works, etc., to enable them to at least fulfil local demands and their own day-to-day requirements satisfactorily. In this way, they can be helped to eke out subsistence for themselves and improve their standard of living.

The department has, therefore, chalked out a programme to establish one Sericulture Farm, 20 Handicraft Centres and three Training-cum-Production Centres during the Second Five Year Plan period.

Sericulture Farm:—

This industry is not new for Koyas of Warangal and Khammam Districts. They used to cultivate sericulture farm in the past, but due to lack of technical assistance and economic backwardness they have abandoned this industry. The Department has, therefore, established a Sericulture Farm in Ashoknagar, Warangal District, during the First Five-Year Plan. A similar Farm is proposed to be opened in Khammam District during 1957-58 at a cost of Rs. .171 lakhs.

The Koyas, who have aptitude for this industry will be reset in this industry. Technical staff, such as Sericulturist Reerer and Reeler will be appointed to run the Farm on scientific lines.

The estimated cost of opening one farm is Rs. .171 lakhs and the recurring cost for five years is Rs. .213 lakhs.

The following is the phasing of finances of this scheme:—

Total 1956-61	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
384 lakhs.	Nil	.171	.071	.071	.071

Handicraft Centres :—

Twenty Handicraft Centres will be opened by the Department one each in twenty colonies, which are proposed to be constructed by this Department during the Second Five-Year Plan period. The tribals will be trained in some useful cottage industry like spinning, weaving and needle works, etc. One trained handicraft instructor will be appointed at each centre.

The estimated cost of establishing one centre is Rs. .036 lakhs and for twenty centres Rs. 0.714. The recurring cost of one centre is Rs. .024 lakhs and for twenty centres Rs. 0.060 for five years.

The phasing and targets of this Scheme are as under:

Total 1956-61	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
20	1	2	5	5	5
Centres	Centre	Centres	Centres	Centres	Centres
Rs.1.314 lakhs	.03	.096	.252	.372	.564

Training-cum Production Centre:—

Three Training-cum-Production Centres will be opened in the Scheduled Areas by this Department in Second Plan period. The Tribals will be trained in weaving, tanning and Carpentry etc. Arrangements will also be made for marketing of the goods made by them. The trainees will be given a stipend of Rs. 15/- per month per six months. After the completion of their training, they will be supplied with tools and raw materials free of cost to enable them to work at their own homes and to sell them through the Centre. Accommodation will be made for two batches of twenty candidates each during the course of the year.

The estimated cost of establishing one centre is Rs. 0.35 lakhs and for three centres 1.05 lakhs. The recurring expenditure of one centre is estimated to cost Rs. 0.166 lakhs and for three centres 1.162 lakhs for five years. The target and phasing of finances of the scheme is as under:—

Total 1956-61	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
3 Centres	1 Centre	...	1 Centre	1 Centre	...
2.21 lakhs.	.35	.166	.516	.682	.496

TRANSPORT:—

Roads:—The welfare work among the Scheduled Tribes largely depends on good transportation and improved communications. Therefore, roads leading to tribal welfare centres and other important places will be constructed in the Scheduled Areas:—A total sum of Rs. 1.935 lakhs will be spent on this item during the 2nd Five-Year Plan. Phasing of this amount is as under:—

Total 1956-61	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Rs. 1.935 lakhs	.44	.418	.35	.36	.367

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Well-sinking:—

There is scarcity of drinking water wells in the Scheduled Areas. Protected wells are the utmost necessity of Tribals who suffer untold miseries for not getting good drinking water. Sixty new wells at a cost of Rs. 800/- each well, will be constructed by the Department and 70 old wells will be repaired in the Scheduled Areas of Adilabad, Mahbubnagar, Karimnagar, Khammam and Warangal districts at an average cost of Rs. 200/- per well.

The finances and the targets of this Scheme are as Under:—

Total 1956-61	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
60 new	11 new	11 new	11 new	11 new	11 new
70 old	20 old	20 old	20 old	20 old	20 old
Rs. .63 lakhs.	.125	0.125	.125	.125	.130

REHABILITATION:—

Construction of Colonies :—

Tribals who live in the most unhygienic conditions in deep forest areas, deserve to be rehabilitated at convenient places and to be provided with better houses. Therefore, the Department has a programme to construct twenty colonies, each consisting of fifty huts, and a Community Cattle Shed. The colony will consist of a school, handicraft

centre and half of the Colonies will be provided with Co-operative Stores so that multi-purpose welfare work could be pushed through in Scheduled areas.

The estimated cost of one hut is Rs. 350/- and the cost of cattle shed (Rs. 3,500). In this way, a sum of Rs. 21,000/- will be spent on the construction of one colony and Rs. 4.20 lakhs on twenty colonies during the Second Five-Year Plan period. The phasing of the amount and the target anticipated are as under:—

Total 1956-61	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
20 Colonies	1 Colony	2 Cols.	5 Cols.	5 Cols.	7 Cols.
.420 lakhs	.21	.240	1.05	1.05	1.47

Cultural Activities:—

In order to create Social and Civic consciousness among the tribals and to preserve their good traditions, it is felt necessary to organise gatherings, folk-dances and tribal dramas. Cultural programmes are to be organised on the occasion of tribal Jatras to achieve the purpose. Therefore, a sum of Rs. 10,000/- is provided in the Plan for a period of five years. The break-up of this amount is as under:—

Total 1956-61	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Rs. .10 lakhs	.0175	.02	.02	.02	.0225

Co-operative Stores:—

In order to supply the tribals with the commodities of the daily use, it is necessary to organise Co-operative Stores in tribal areas, as otherwise, the tribals fall easy prey to the exploitation of private concerns who not only supply things of poor quality but also extract much profit from the poor tribals. Fifty per cent of the total colonies constructed by the Department will, therefore, have a Co-operative Store.

The estimated cost of opening one store is Rs. .053 and for 10 Stores is Rs. .527 lakhs. The recurring cost of one store is estimated to Rs. .016 and of 10 such stores

Rs. .246. The break-up of amount and targets of this scheme are as follows:—

Total 1956-61	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
10 Stores	1 Store	2 Stores	2 Stores	2 Stores	3 Stores
.773	.050	.122	.144	.186	.271

Forest Co-operative Societies:—

Tribals who live in forest areas, are employed by forest contractors, as labourers. If Forest Co-operative Societies are organised, and tribals are enrolled as members, it will fetch substantive profit and thus the tribals will be benefited more than the wages paid to them by the Contractors. Their financial status will be strengthened which will go a long way to ameliorate their conditions.

A grant of Rs. 15,000/- will be sanctioned as working capital of the Society. Membership will be raised from among the tribals. Coupes will be obtained from the Forest Department and work will be carried out under the supervision and the guidance of Social Service officers of this Department.

The targets and finances of the schemes are as follows:—

Total 1956-61	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
3 F.C. Societies	1 F.C.S.	1 Society	1 Society.	...	...
Rs. .45 lakhs	.15	.15	.15	...	...

S. No.	SCHEMES.						Rs. in lakhs.	
	First Year 56-57.	Second Year 57-58.	Third Year 58-59.	Fourth Year 59-60.	Fifth Year 60-61.	Total Year. 56-61.	Grand Total	
1. Education:—								
(a) Scholarships.	.425	.580	.400	.400	.400	2.205	2.205	
(b) Opening Hostel	.150	.146	.146	...	...	.442	} 1.216
Continuing Hostel	...	.086	.172	.258	.258	.774	
(c) Opening School	.02	.040	.100	.100	.140	.400	} .70	
Continuing School	...	.012	.036	.096	.056	.300	
(d) Grant-in-Aid to Private Hostels	.075	.030	.040	.050	.055	.250	.25	
Total Education	.670	.894	.894	.094	1.009	4.371	4.371	

(6)

II. Agriculture :—(a) Supply of Plough
Bullocks.

.180	.250	.170	.200	.200	1.000	1.000
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(b) Seeds

.035	.060	.050	.050	.055	.250	.250
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and Implements

Opening of

Demonstration

Farm.

.180180360	}	.648
...	.048	.048	.096	.096	.288		

Continuing Farm

Total Agriculture.

.395	.358	.448	.346	.351	1.898	1.898
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III. Cottage Industries:—

(a) Sericulture

Farm.

...	.171171	}	.384
...071	.071	.071	.213		

Continuing Farm.

(b) Handicraft Centre

Continuing Centre

.030	.072	.180	.180	.252	.714	}	1.314
...	.024	.072	.192	.312	.600		

(c) Trading-cum-Produ-

tion Centre.

Continuing Centre.

.350350	.350	...	1.050	}	2.210
...	.166	.166	.332	.498	1.662		

Total ...

.380	.443	.839	1.125	1.133	3.910	3.910
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MACHINERY FOR IMPLEMENTATION.

The various Heads of Departments are responsible for the execution of the concerned Schemes. The Director of Tribal Welfare keeps in direct touch with the Heads of Departments and District Collectors in the matter of formulation of suitable schemes and their execution. The Director is assisted by Deputy Directors who function as Regional Officers.

At present, the agency work in the Districts of Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam, East and West Godavari Districts is being looked after by the Agents to Government. In order to assist the Agents to Government, it is essential to have District Welfare Officers for Agency Areas. As agency portions in Visakhapatnam and East Godavari Districts are large, District Welfare Officer of Tahsildar grade have been proposed and in the other two Districts, Deputy Tahsildars have been proposed. In order to assist the District Welfare Officers, it is also necessary to appoint Revenue Inspectors, Overseers and Ministerial staff. In addition to this, special staff for implementing the schemes like Education, Agriculture, etc., have been included under the respective schemes. A provision of Rs. 8.4 lakhs has been made in the Plan for the Tribal Welfare Department.